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CUBAN DELEGATES ADDRESS CARACAS CONFERENCE

FL171814 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 17 Sep 79 FL

[Text] Caracas--Cuban deputy Aleida March has protested strongly over yesterday's [as heard] provocation by some delegates against the chief of her country's delegation to the 66th Inter-Parliamentary Union conference being held in Caracas. Aleida March criticized the disrespectful, uncivilized and gross actions that interrupted the speech of Raul Roa, vice president of the Cuban National Assembly.

Before explaining the Cuban position on the problems of the family, children and youth, the Cuban delegate criticized the fact that the conference chairman did nothing against the provocation that took place Friday against the Cuban delegation.

Speaking on children's problems, she indicated that such problems cannot be considered separate from the people's struggle for national independence and full sovereignty over their natural resources. She explained: A society where man's exploitation of man is eradicated and natural resources and production means are placed in the hands of the people is the only way in which patriotic traditions can be conveyed to children to raise them with love of country and internationalist feelings. She indicated that the problems of children and youth also are not separate from the struggle against all types of exploitation and oppression, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, Zionism and apartheid and for a just peace and world disarmament.

In this International Year of the Child, 800 million children live in rural areas of 109 countries with high mortality rates, illiteracy and malnutrition, and more than 500 million are living in extremely difficult conditions due to economic difficulties, she emphasized. March recalled children of Palestine and southern Africa and of ethnic minorities of the United States who are suffering from the barbaric actions of fascism, Zionism and apartheid. She also mentioned children of Vietnam and Kampuchea who have experienced untold suffering as a result of China's criminal expansionist policy.

Referring to the situation of children in Latin America, the Cuban deputy recalled that, according to figures of the United Nations, 1 million children die each year from malnutrition and 2,000 others die each day due to lack of medical attention. She also noted that children in highly developed capitalist countries have to work and are even used in the degrading practices of pornography and prostitution.

In her remarks to parliamentarians of 86 countries, Deputy Aleida March expressed Cuba's support for holding a convention on children's rights, a proposal that will be introduced at the next UN General Assembly. She pointed out that legal institutions have been created in Cuba that reflect the material conditions authorized by the state for the development and education of children.

Aranaburo on Decolonization

FL181044 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 18 Sep 79 FL

[Text] Jose Aranaburo, deputy and secretary of the Cuban People's Government National Assembly, has reiterated the moral and political solidarity of our country with the national liberation movements which are struggling for their self-determination and national independence. Aranaburo spoke on Monday 17 September at the 66th World Inter-Parliamentary Union conference which is meeting in Caracas and which yesterday began discussing the topic of decolonization.

Aranaburo stated that Cuba is opposed to all forms of colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination and calls for compliance with the United Nations and the non-alined countries sixth summit agreements on this subject. In his remarks to the legislators from 86 countries he stated his concern for the situation in the Malvinas [Falkland] Islands, Belize, Martinique and Puerto Rico where remnants of colonialism in Latin America persist.

BRAZILIAN, ARGENTINE, PARAGUAYAN MINISTERS TO MEET AT UN

PY172144 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 15 Sep 79 p 6 PY

[Text] Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro has confirmed that he will hold a meeting with Paraguayan Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues and Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor in New York, but noted that no final decision is expected regarding the trilateral negotiations and the signing of the agreement to coordinate the Itaipu and Corpus projects. The Brazilian foreign minister will exchange ideas with the Argentine and Paraguayan foreign ministers while attending the UN General Assembly.

Guerreiro said that the Itaipu-Corpus question is "just one of the bilateral matters pending with Argentina." Minister Guerreiro said that the presence of Gen Costa Cavalcanti and Enzo de Bernardi in New York at that time is just a coincidence. "When I arrive in New York, General Cavalcanti and De Bernardi will be leaving New York," Guerreiro said. The president of Itaipu Binational Enterprise will have gone to the United States to negotiate a new loan for Itaipu.

Guerreiro is satisfied with the "good results" of the meeting of the special Brazilian-Argentine Coordination Commission [CEBAC] which ended last Thursday in Buenos Aires. In Guerreiro's opinion, there is nothing "exceptional" about the financial agreement signed at the CEBAC meeting. "The present line of credit was simply raised from $70 to $100 million. This is nothing exceptional. It was just an increase to serve the mutual interest in stepping up bilateral trade," Guerreiro explained.

"I never linked one question with another because it is only reasonable to deal with each problem separately." This comment indicates that Foreign Minister Guerreiro does not subordinate the Itaipu-Corpus agreement to other matters in Argentina-Brazilian relations.

LA NACION HAILS ARGENTINE NUCLEAR POLICY AS 'INTELLIGENT'

PY181613 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 14 Sep 79 p 8 PY

[Editorial: "Decisionmaking Power"]

[Text] When in 1967 Argentina finally established its nuclear objectives and outlined the policies aimed at attaining them, it took a step of unimagined importance for its decisionmaking power in the currently controversial field of nuclear energy.

Now, over a decade after that decision was made, when our country has acquired the status of Latin American leader in the peaceful use of this modern energy source, it is necessary--as was stated by the chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission--for our next nuclear powerplants to use locally produced heavy water. In this way the program not only will be free from the ups and downs of the policy which the great powers or the owners of nuclear technology may want to apply, but will also sever any sort of dependency on the supply of this vital element.

Argentina has been acting intelligently in this regard, we could even say that it was exhibited more than its usual quota of intelligence because it managed to concentrate its scientists and technicians, without bombastic or pompous announcements, and engage them in development projects through which it obtained, within a short time, the only operating nuclear plant in Latin America while another one is being built. Furthermore, Argentina is prepared to install a third powerplant and its own heavy water plant.

We all remember the pressures which our country experienced under the pretext that the development of nuclear energy allows it to be used for military purposes. These pressures are recent and still fresh in our minds.

If this was what we had in mind, it would have been implemented by now, since the building of an atomic bomb is nowadays so easy--relatively speaking--that even a U. S. university student wrote his dissertation on the methods which should be followed to build a bomb, and this paper was widely publicized throughout that country--so much so that it forced the government to take a hand in the matter to prevent the implementation of such a possibility in this confused world of ours.

Thus, it is unacceptable that under the pretext that we could manufacture an atomic bomb on the basis of the technology which we have developed, an attempt could be made to curtail our access to an energy source which is so necessary to power our development. Our growth in the field of nuclear energy is also allowing us to export know-how and technology. Such is the case of the contract we have signed with Peru. But it also helps us to open the doors of these projects to national industries. This national participation was 40 percent in Atucha, it will be 50 percent in Embalse, and in the case of Atucha II, we must recall that the system of "turnkey" contracts has been abandoned to allow the country's specialized organization to take over the responsibility for building this plant.

The advanced status of the heavy water plant project and the imminent dedication of a uranium processing plant in Sierra Pintada--the area where half of our known uranium reserves is located--will enable us to have, within a short time, all the basic elements necessary for the production of nuclear energy by the method we had chosen in due time. [paragraph continues]

Our plan is sufficiently realistic to provide us with six operating nuclear powerplants by the end of this century, since this is in line with our possibilities.

The political aspect of this issue is equally well-established and has the advantage of having remained coherent throughout the years. Everything indicates that this will not change. Thus, the course plotted is highly promising and should not be reversed under any circumstances.

Canadian Support for Program

PY180330 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1445 GMT 17 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Sep (NA)--Esteban Takas, Argentine ambassador to Canada, stated this morning that the visit which Michael Wilson, Canadian international trade minister, is making to Argentina is "clear proof" of the decision of the Ottawa government to support the proposal made by a Canadian enterprise for the installation of a nuclear reactor and a heavy water plant in Argentina.

Takas made this statement on the radio program, "Belgrano Show", which is broadcast by Radio Belgrano. About his presence in Buenos Aires, he said that he had come to Buenos Aires because he thought "it was of mutual interest for everybody to be present at a time like this." He added that Wilson's presence in Argentina "clearly shows the decision of the Canadian Government to support the proposal which the Canadian atomic organization has made to the Argentine Atomic Energy Commission." He noted that "what is important is that we are witnessing a clear decision by two governments to support and participate in a cooperation program in support of the Argentine nuclear program."

About the interest shown by the FRG in also taking part in this program, Takas said that the reactor which is being installed in Embalse, Cordoba, is of the Candu type, of Canadian origin, "for which Argentina signed an agreement several years ago."

In any event, he noted, "this is a new stage. This is a truly ambitious program, and it is also another possibility for Canada to continue participating in this program." He did not attribute much importance to the attitude demonstrated by unions at the Canadian port of St John which impeded the shipment of heavy water to Argentina. He stated: "This was a completely insignificant movement promoted by a union in St John. The movement ended in 48 hours and there have been practically no other movements of this kind."

JUSTICIALISTS SEVER TIES WITH COMMUNIST PARTY

PY070150 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1920 GMT 6 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Sep (TELAM)--Osvaldo Spagnolo, secretary of Justicialist Party Vice President Deolindo Bittel, reported today that during the last few days and by decision of its official representatives, the Justicialist Party has suspended its relationship with the Communist Party regarding youth activities or any other contacts. The decision is presumably based on the existing marked strategic differences between the two political forces and the existence of a deep gap between Deolindo Bittel and the leadership of the Communist Party. It is expected that, in the next few days, some public statements on the topic will be made by several members of the Peronist leadership.

GOVERNMENT 'CIRCLES' CONCERNED OVER SALE OF U.S. TIN RESERVES

PY180350 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2345 GMT 17 Sep 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 17 Sep (LATIN)--Bolivian Government and legislative circles today expressed their concern over the imminent sale of strategic tin reserves by the United States, because this will constitute a serious economic threat to Bolivia.

Diplomatic reports received by the Bolivian Foreign Ministry stated that the U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee authorized the sale of 35,000 tons of tin which make up part of the strategic reserves controlled by the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA).

The report issued by the Bolivian Embassy in Washington caused a series of meetings at different levels of the nationalized mining sectors, whose spokesmen noted the immediate impact of that announcement on the international mineral market. Bolivia is the second leading producer of tin in the world, and the proposed sale of 35,000 tons of tin could exceed its 5,000-ton tin annual production.

The various Bolivian political groups have termed the United States threat an economic aggression against Bolivia and a human rights violation because of the impact which such a sale would have on international tin prices, the pillar of Bolivian economic activity.

Government sources said that acting President Walter Guevara Arze today requested an extensive report on the U.S. Senate's decision, which will reportedly order the immediate international sale of tin.

Senator Abel Ayoroa Argandona, from the Democratic and Unity Front leftist alliance, said to LATIN today that it is a measure which is completely against Bolivian interests.

He added: What is taking place is very strange, because while these (developed) countries promised their help to governments which are willing to democratize a nation, they are harming these processes in other ways, as is happening now. Ayoroa agreed with a recent statement issued by former President Gen David Padilla Arancibia, who in a personal letter to U.S. President Jimmy Carter noted that the sale of U.S. tin would be a serious obstacle and threat to the democratic process started in Bolivia. Senator Fernando Baptista Gumucio, president of the Bolivian Congress' Economic Affairs Commission, said today that the reports which have been published are not very clear and that they demand the creation of a representative commission. He suggested that a commission made up of congressmen and government authorities go to Washington to discuss the true impact of that possible sale.

Labor, Business Condemnation

PY181849 Paris AFP in Spanish 1550 GMT 18 Sep 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 18 Sep (AFP)--It was reported here today that the Bolivian Congress has called the probable sale of U.S. strategic tin reserves an "economic aggression against the country" and has summoned its members to a special session tomorrow, Wednesday, to discuss the subject.

All the ministers of the executive branch and all heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the La Paz government have been invited to the special session.

Meanwhile, adverse reactions continued today in various social sectors to the sale of 35,000 tons of tin of the U.S. strategic reserves, a sale believed to be "imminent." The reactions erupted when it became known that the U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee had pronounced itself in favor of the sale.

The veteran labor leader, Juan Lechin Oquendo, executive secretary of the Bolivian Labor Central [COB], called the measure "an outrage." Lechin said: "The U.S. government has never helped us. All their actions are dictated by a policy of domination." According to the COB secretary, "the economic crisis of the country will be aggravated" if the United States follows through with the tin sales. The labor leader stated that the COB will announce the Bolivian protest "before all the international organizations of the world, although we know that U.S. decisions are irreversible."

The private businessmen's confederation stated, through its president, Marcelo Perez Monasterios, that the sale of the U.S. reserves--which will certainly cause a slump in international tin prices--"disregards the aspirations of a people whose incomes are almost exclusively based on tin mining." The businessmen said that "this (the tin sale) is nothing less than an attack against human rights, since it is necessary to emphasize that the concept of human rights is not limited to the individual; it begins with him and expands to his family, the society and a whole country."

In its turn, the Bolivian University Confederation [CUB] published a statement urging labor and political organizations to form a committee for the defense of the natural wealth of country. The CUB statement says: "To those who still doubt the terrible imperialist domination in Bolivia, the dumping of U.S. tin reserves on the world market is proof of it."

PRESIDENT GUEVARA TO ATTEND PANAMA CANAL TRANSFER CEREMONIES

PY181746 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Sep 79 PY

[Excerpt] Government Palace sources have reported that President Walter Guevara Arze will go to Panama to attend the ceremonies of the official transfer of the Panama Canal to the government and people of that country. As is known, the event will take place on 1 October, and the president will travel on the day before in order to be able to attend, together with his colleagues of the continent, this important ceremony of returning to Panamanian ownership its national territory.

The names of the official retinue which will accompany the president are not yet known, but it was said that it would include the foreign minister [words indistinct], other ministers, high-ranking officers and [words indistinct].

[Sucre Radio La Plata in Spanish at 1630 GMT on 18 September 1979 reports that Mrs Lidia Gueiler, president of the National Congress, will be Bolivian interim president during President Guevara's absence in Panama.]

INTERIOR MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE ON DISRUPTION OF ORDER

PY180315 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Sep 79 PY

[Relay from the Interior Ministry by (Diaconda Tapia)]

[Text] Good evening listeners of "El Panamericano."

The Interior, Migration and Justice Ministry has released an important communique to the media. We wish to inform you that the communique states:

"Under the protection of the unrestricted freedom and guarantees given by the supreme government as a consequence of the democratic process that the country is experiencing, some individuals and groups are trying to create an atmosphere of anarchy with a tendency toward disorder and violence.

"As a precaution against actions which may distort or obstruct the normal development of public and private activities, such as those which occurred in the cities of Santa Cruz and La Paz, in which there have been attacks against [word indistinct] placing the physical integrity of the individual in danger, the Interior, Migration and Justice Ministry reiterates that it will not tolerate any action which disrupts public order or which attacks the state of law reigning in the country.

"Those who are intellectually and materially responsible for actions which [word indistinct] the democratic process and the precepts of (?legality) will be placed at the disposal of the courts without any type of indulgence."

I repeat, the Public Relations Department of the Interior Ministry released this communique a few minutes ago, in which it once again reiterates that it will not tolerate any activity which disrupts order or which attacks the state of law reigning in the nation.

That is all my friends, good night.

UNIVERSITY CONFLICT ENDS WITH FIRING OF VICE RECTOR

PY181514 La Paz INFOBOL Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0503 GMT 18 Sep 79 PY

[Text] The university conflict which started in Santa Cruz and then spread throughout the country was solved with the suspension of the vice rector of Gabriel Rene Moreno University.

Two resolutions were signed to this effect. The first one suspends Vice Rector Walter Guevara Parada, who was accused of being responsible for the executions of 20 August 1971, and the second resolution determines the organization of a national commission which will investigate the events which took place at Santa Cruz University in 1971.

BRIEFS

AGRO-INDUSTRY UNDER SECRETARIAT--The Under Secretariat for Agro-Industry within the Industry and Commerce Ministry has been created to solve problems related to the marketing of agricultural products. [La Paz INFOBOL Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0530 GMT 13 Sep 79 PY]

RIO, SAO PAULO BANK EMPLOYEES SUSPEND STRIKE

PY181301 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1452 GMT 17 Sep 79 PY

[Excerpts] Brasilia, 17 Sep (LATIN)--The Labor Ministry reported today that Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo bank workers have suspended their strikes and resumed negotiations with employers to achieve a substantial salary increase.

According to the official report, an assembly which was attended by about 3,000 bank workers decided last night in Rio de Janeiro to end the strike decreed last week, to restore the negotiations with the employers and to repudiate the virtual intervention in their union which was ordered by the Labor Ministry when it removed 24 union leaders.

According to a Labor Ministry spokesman, another assembly in Sao Paulo which was attended by only 300 bank workers adopted the same position despite the fact that the government did not recognize the strike as such because of its insignificance.

Jailed Employees Freed

PY181302 Sao Paulo Radio Bandierantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 18 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Nine of the 16 bank employees detained in Rio Grande do Sul during the strike movement have been released. A petition for habeas corpus will probably be presented today to the Supreme Military Court seeking the release of the remaining four who are still under arrest in Porto Alegre. The bank employees union at the same time rejected the employers' counterproposal and decided to continue the strike.

In Brasilia, Mass Media Minister Said Farhat stated that the current strike law is satisfactory. Farhat said that the law is designed to warn society against an imminent strike and to allow negotiations between employers and employees on subjects which are under discussion.

Strikes are normal events nowadays, although in bank institutions they are forbidden and therefore illegal, Farhat added. He concluded that the government is not thinking of changing the current regulation.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REJECTS LAINO'S STATEMENT

PY181303 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2258 GMT 17 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 17 Sep (LATIN)--The Foreign Ministry denied today that President Joao Figueiredo had refused to meet his Paraguayan counterpart, General Alfredo Stroessner, as asserted by the Paraguayan opposition leader Domingo Laino.

The ministry's spokesman, Bernardo Pericas, abstained from commenting on the detention of the Paraguayan opposition leader in Asuncion.

A few days before Figueiredo's recent visit to the Brazilian-Paraguayan Itaipu dam, there were instistent rumors, originating in Asuncion, that Figueiredo would meet Stroessner there. The Brazilian ministry flatly denied that steps had been taken regarding this matter, although it did not discount that possibility. However, despite the expectation created, Stroessner failed to appear at Itaipu.

Laino was detained in Asuncion after returning from Brazil where he stayed for several days. While in Brazil, he stated that Figueiredo refused to meet with Stroessner, and this statement was the cause for the detention of the opposition leader in his country.

PRODUCTION OF ALCOHOL-DRIVEN CARS, ALCOHOL ESTABLISHED

PY142108 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 12 Sep 79 p 17 PY

[Excerpts] Brasilia--The National Energy Commission [CNE] yesterday unanimously approved, with some amendments, the protocol to be signed on 19 September by President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo and the automobile industry, marking the initial production of alcohol-driven cars, with 250,000 cars in 1980.

The process of substitution of coal for fuel oil in the cement industry will also begin toward the end of this year, with a savings of 30 percent, and it is predicted that this change in energy sources must be completely concluded by 1984.

Aureliano Chaves, vice president of the republic and president of the CNE, also revealed that sectorial groups have been formed within the commission which must present, within 60 days, detailed subsidies to the presidency of the republic for the preparation of the national energy policy.

He anticipated that the timetable for the production of alcohol-driven vehicles, which could experience some changes according to the semiannual projections which will control the production of the industry, foresees 300,000 vehicles in 1981 and 350,000 in 1982.

The vice president added: "We thoroughly studied the problem of alcohol distribution, the basic conditions for the success of the program, and we established a priority scale for the purchase of vehicles where the decentralized public organizations will be on top, followed by the agricultural producers, fleet of taxis, etc."

The government has given up its objective of reaching a mixture of up to 20 percent alcohol with gasoline beginning this year for the sake of keeping the hydrated alcohol available for its exclusive use. This decision was made yesterday by the CNE on evaluating and approving the study prepared by the Industry and Commerce Ministry, which supports the protocol to be signed between industry and commerce and mines and energy ministries and the National Auto Manufacturers Association on 19 September, establishing the minimum number of alcohol-driven cars to be manufactured during the next 3 years.

The percentage of mixture will begin to drop as of next year, reaching a minimum of 11.7 percent in 1983, to then increase again to reach 20 percent in 1985. According to the predictions of the study, the index of mixture will be as follows: 16.9 percent in 1980; 14.9 percent in 1981; 11.7 percent in 1983; 15.1 percent in 1984 and 20 percent in 1985.

The annual production of alcohol was also readjusted in that study and the new objectives are as follows: 3.9 billion liters during the 1979-80 harvest; 4.9 billion during the 1980-81 harvest; 6 million during the 1981-82 period; 7.3 billion in the 1982-83 period; 8.9 billion in the 1983-84 period; and 10.7 billion in the 1984-85 harvest.

TWO GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS KILLED IN CESAR DEPARTMENT

PA181549 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Valledupar--Jorge Pumarejo, manager of the Agrarian Institute in San Diego Municipality, was shot to death early today. The crime, the second in Cesar Department in the past 48 hours, was carried out by several men who intercepted Pumarejo's vehicle on his way to the Media Luna region. Gerardo Silva, another Agrarian Institute official, was seriously wounded in the incident.

Efrain Alonso Cardona, president of the Superior Court in Valledupar, was riddled with bullets at his home on Saturday. Government Minister German Zea Hernandez and Cesar Department Governor Jose Guillermo Castro will analyze in Bogota today the great wave of insecurity caused by the incursion of drug trafficking and contraband gangs into Cesar Department. So far, authorities have no clues as to who is responsible for the two crimes.

National Security Council Summoned

PA181550 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--The critical situation of public order in Cesar Department, where the president of the Superior Court and a manager of the Agrarian Institute were killed, forced President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala to summon the National Security Council. The government advisory body--made up of the national defense, government, justice and communications ministers; the police F-2 and administrative department of security directors--will hear a report from Cesar Governor Jose Guillermo Castro tomorrow. This newscast learned that the Security Council will implement new measures to reinforce the struggle against crime in that department.

M-19 MEMBERS SEEK ASYLUM IN VARIOUS EMBASSIES

PA190112 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--Four individuals, presumably members of the 19 April Movement [M-19], have sought asylum in the Costa Rican Embassy while the military intelligence services are carrying out intense operations to break up the urban and rural terrorist groups operating in the country. The four are the latest of a number of people who have sought asylum in foreign embassies, presumably because of this action by the security corps. In the last 6 months more than 500 citizens involved with extremist movements have been arrested. Dr Gentil Eduardo Villafania and seven members of his family sought asylum in the Panamanian Embassy, while cameraman Carlos Sanchez and university instructor Mario Restrepo Baroon sought asylum in the Ecuadorean Embassy. More than 10 persons--among them Gilberto Herrera Estena and Jesus Antonio Franco Galeano--have sought asylum in the Mexican Embassy. German Rodriguez Orozco, presumably involved with the M-19, sought asylum in the Costa Rican Embassy, once again the recipient of asylum requests. Suspected terrorists have also sought asylum in the Peruvian Embassy. They were identified as Jorge Rodo Garcia and his wife, and they were accompanied by their two small children. Marco Antonio Belandin, a member of the M-19, sought and was granted asylum at the French Embassy. Belandi was involved in the death 3 years ago of the president of the Confederation of Workers of Colombia, Jose Raquel Mercado, and the Colombian Government at first refused to grant him safe-conduct.

Finally, lawyer Rafael Vergara Navarro, considered to be one of the leaders of the Popular Liberation Army, sought asylum in the Mexican Embassy on 13 September.

SUPREME COURT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION ALLEGEDLY FIXED

PA181504 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 2330 GMT 17 Sep 79 PA

[Text] The new president of the Supreme Court of Justice, Dr Armando Pareja Andrade, has been elected amidst shameful incidents. Thus, the pact between the Liberal Party and the Concentration of Popular Forces [CFP] has been effective. This pact had been reported before by news media.

The shameful incidents that surrounded the election of the new president of the Supreme Court of Justice came after the effective election and proclamation of Dr Armando Pareja Andrade.

Let us listen to parts of the ceremony, which took place in the meeting room of the Supreme Court of Justice. Let us listen first to Dr Armando Pareja Andrade, the new president of the Supreme Court of Justice. [Begin Pareja recording] Now that I have been honored with this high position, please allow me to express my deep gratitude to all the ministers, to those who voted for me and to those who did not. The idea is one of unity, that of a body of dignitaries making efforts for, and being loyal to, the republic. Thank you very much. [applause] [end recording]

A few minutes later Dr Victor Hugo Vayas Valle stated: [Begin Vayas Valle recording] Mr President, honorable Justices: At the beginning of August it was announced that the president of the Supreme Court would be a Liberal, Dr Pareja. Word got around and it became increasingly certain that an agreement was in effect between the Liberals and the CFP to impose their choice for president of the Supreme Court of Justice and give the post to Dr Armando Pareja.

The agreement has gone into effect here, in this room, at the legislative level and I want to state before the fatherland... [Several voices are heard and an unidentified voice is heard above the others to state:] Ask him to sit down, Mr President. I voted for Dr Armando Pareja, without slogans. I am not a man of slogans. I am not a meek man, Mr President, and I want to state this for the record. I respectfully ask forgiveness from all the ministers because a serious offense is taking place in this Supreme Court that should not be happening. There is no pact, Mr President. I am not a man of slogans, Mr President. I want to make that clear. Excuse my anger, Mr President.

[Vayas Valle] If you allow me to continue speaking, since I have the right to speak... following the sentimental outburst of Minister Dr Maldonado, [as heard] who has stated that he has not acted on the basis of slogans, I want to state my opinion before the fatherland, and later I want to proclaim before the nation that, in effect, the election of Dr Pareja is the result of a political position that was reported by the news media some time ago.

We can check newspapers and we can see that the Liberal-CFP pact would impose the choice of a Liberal. I want to state for the record that this has not been a free election, that it has been a rigged election, and that the ministers who voted for this candidate have become puppets. This election has not been [shouting]. This election has not been [shouting] [end recording].

BRIEFS

SECURITY COUNCIL SECRETARY--President Jaime Roldos, in his capacity as president of the National Security Council, has appointed Gen Rodrigo Morales Mendoza as secretary of the council. The appointment means that Morales Mendoza also becomes the new chairman of the Ecuadorean Nuclear Energy Commission. [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 16 Sep 79 PA]

COMMENTATOR CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT AID TO NICARAGUA

PA190111 Panama City Radio Hogar in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Sep 79 PA

[From "Radioperiodico Conciencia"; commentary by Milciades Ortiz]

[Text] The aid that Panama is giving to Nicaragua should concern all Panamanians. It is one thing to aid a sister nation in the event of a natural disaster, such as an earthquake or hurricane, and another to give everything we Panamanians have in order for General Torrijos to ingratiate himself with the Sandinists.

Panama does not have any money to give aid. The professors and teachers are on strike out of necessity, because of their demand for salary increases, because their salaries are not enough to support them. However, the government says it cannot increase their salaries but all autonomous entities are contributing money and equipment in order to reconstruct Nicaragua. The streets in Panama lack lighting and the Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification sends lamps and cables to Nicaragua. The Panamanian streets are full of holes and the government is sending all kinds of equipment to repair Nicaraguan streets. Our hospitals have no medicine and the social security board is sending medicine to Nicaragua.

The Panamanian people ask why this is occurring. Why are the Panamanian people being sacrificed because of contributions to Nicaragua, contributions from funds that belong to the Panamanian people, who are already poor? Why, Mr Torrijos? You have the reply with the demonstration staged by the teachers and professors and with the extraordinary action of radio newscasters, who collected approximately $30,000 on Saturday to help the teachers. This action evidenced the people's full backing for the teachers. In doing this, the Panamanian people wanted to express the existing resentment, hatred, rancor and discontent for Mr Torrijos.

Let us hope that your commonsense, which is the least commonsense there is, makes you, Mr Torrijos, react and understand that the country is tired of 11 years of benevolent dictatorship, squandering, corruption and mistakes. The country wants food, roofs, and work. The people do not want bread and circuses, which is what you have tried to give them over the past 11 years of dictatorship, Mr Omar Torrijos Herrera.

'OFFICIAL SOURCES' EXPLAIN CREDIT TO NICARAGUA

PA181945 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 18 Sep 79 p 1 PA

[Text] Official sources revealed yesterday that Panama has not given the Nicaraguan Government 20 million balboas, as mistakenly contended by those trying to make political capital from the teachers strike.

It was explained that, through a routine commercial operation, the national bank offered to serve as a go-between with the Nicaraguan reconstruction government so that the international financial center in Panama might grant up to 20 million balboas in loans which, while helping to partially solve the Nicaraguan crisis, would also benefit Panama in the long run through purchases made here and interest drawn.

It was noted that this type of transaction is common. The U.S. Import-Export Bank, for example, offered more than $3 million to the PRC to increase bilateral trade and industrial ties without creating any cause for concern.

RADIO MIA COMMENTS ON NATIONAL GUARD 'SHOW OF STRENGTH'

PA111839 Panama City Radio Mia in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Sep 79 PA

["Resumen Informativo" program with Julio Ortega and Ramon Pereira--live]

[Excerpts] [unidentified speaker in progress]...and even though I partly disagree with the dancing demonstration organized by the government, I believe that we are all to blame, all Panamanians.

Last Saturday, the National Guard made a show of strength. Here we criticize this just a little. The show of strength was tremendous, and we wonder, what is the National Guard doing about the wave of robberies in Panama? If I were to give the thieves a show of strength with 1,000 National Guardsmen, not a single thief would dare steal. Yet in Panama holdups now occur openly in the streets. Muggings are occurring with knives and stores are being robbed with firearms. We are not just talking, we can present proof. Holdups are occurring in broad daylight on the busiest streets. Now the criminals do not have to work nights; they work during the day. This is one of the things which cause concern.

Something else which concerns us is that within this government, with the full knowledge of the military, many, if not most of those in high places, are the same ones who a few years ago spoke of the military boot, the power of weapons, gorillas and other names offensive to the military. Today, they eat out of the same plate and maybe hand feed them.

This is something I do not understand, or perhaps it is that the military follow the same lines as these people. In the past, they were opposed to the military and today they are the best of friends. This may be a military or political tactic, but I still cannot understand it because while they are harming the people they are harming the National Guard. Let us remember that the National Guard is not comprised only of high-ranking officers. They represent, at most 15 percent. The rest are the troops, that is to say, the people, the same men that took part in the demonstration. So what was the purpose of this show at Santa Ana? To put the people against the people? To shed blood between brothers? I am not talking about the National Guard. I am speaking of the civilians who have seized power, of those who have attained positions of power.

[Ortega] When we do these commentaries, it would seem we are attacking someone, when what we are really trying to do is save the country. We are trying to tell the people, government workers, military government officials, men and women, students and all people that they cannot become accomplices, that they must not seek to profit. Today's profits are gained by imposition, dictatorship, betrayal and supression of human rights. The benefits obtained by someone who sees another person beaten and remains silent because he was not the one beaten will be paid later. When someone is exiled, when a protest demonstration is crushed, when the power of the state is used to remain in power and all these things are accepted in order to make juicy profits or gain privileges, political positions and the good will and generosity of those in power, all these things in the long run are paid for at a high price.

Therefore, when we come here we are not saying that Voloj did the right thing, nor that he was wrong. We are not saying it was wrong or right for the government to assume these attitudes, or for the National Guard to come out in a tremendous show of force as everyone saw. Later, the government said that a demonstration which already had begun to gather some 3,000 persons had failed. Before this display of clubs, tear gas and tension, even Arnulfo would have failed.

We also saw that Voloj's demonstration was opposed by many sectors. The Panamenista Party itself had a sector which was hostile to the movement. Perhaps it was a political strategy, but perhaps it was also jealousy. There was also some fear on the part of the government. Otherwise, it would not have made that show of force.

We can also add that there is a state of alert among the medical corps since it has been reported that the government intends to send doctors who are doing their internship to work their second year in Nicaragua. This has created a state of alert and concern among the doctors.

Today, we have here Dr Ricardo Arias Calderon, a very prestigious professional. We shall not ask any questions until after he has made his presentation. Good morning, doctor. You are on the air.

Thank you very much Julio for this opportunity to speak over Radio Mia. I think that you know of Saturday's events, when a public demonstration was grossly repressed. There are several aspects to this repression which must be analyzed, but I would like to note one specifically. The repression was not carried out exclusively by members of the National Guard. They participated, but it was also carried out by groups known as "pie de guerra" [the war footing] in other times of our political history, that is to say, goons.

The most tragic part of this situation in which repression is not carried out by the armed institute alone but jointly with goon squads, is that it was announced previously. CRITICA, in its Saturday edition, before the demonstration took place, published the following in its column: The revolution has someone to write for it. Everyone knows this column is written by several national government advisers, including the president of the republic. The column said the following in its last two paragraphs, quoting: The time has come for the state machinery and the political organization of the revolution to move their little finger and dispel the appearance that the laws can be violated with impunity, adding later on, the time has come for the public ministry, the judicial power, the police authorities and our political organizations to restore order and make the law stick.

That is to say, in the opinions of the president's political advisers, it is not enough that the public ministry, the judicial power and the police impose order. Now it is necessary that political organizations act to impose order. This is precisely the justification which was used in former times in Panama to give free rein to what was called the war footing, to give free rein to the use of private goon squads to repress citizens exercising rights given them by the constitution.

This is the excuse used in El Salvador and Guatemala to unleash violence by private gangs, beginning a cycle which sooner or later leads to the disintegration of society itself.

[Ortega] I want to announce that we have just held a telephone conversation with Juan Carlos Voloj Pereira, and he said that he is very concerned by what he believes is an international plot against himself and his family; that he and his family in Argentina, Peru and the United States have been receiving threats saying that their lives are endangered if Juan Carlos continues with his activities.

We asked him if he had left his house to attend the demonstration he had organized and he told us that his family and friends did not allow him to leave, not because of his personal safety, but because his nephews, who are children living abroad, had been threatened and that this had compelled his relatives to keep him from leaving his home. He added that he will come tomorrow. He knows that his house is under surveillance by the National Guard and the G-2, but he will come to Radio Mia tomorrow to give an explanation.

We provide this information as part of our newscast because we believe it is of great importance to the Panamanian people.

Dr Calderon, we believe that the events on Saturday have caused great concern among the people because Canal Zone authorities allowed arrests to be made in territory which is still under U.S. jurisdiction. This attitude has caused great concern because the Canal Zone was always considered a haven from persecution of any kind. What is your opinion of this? Do you believe that the decision to allow Panamanian police to arrest Panamanians in the Canal Zone reveals support from Washington, or was there any danger of an unpleasant incident between the two police forces?

[Calderon] I do not know if there was danger of an incident, but we know that we do not need any such incident to know that Torrijos has the good will of Washington's authorities. To a great extent he has become an agent of U.S. policy, not only in Panama but also in Latin America.

Those who see General Torrijos as a national leader confronting the United States are extremely simple. Many of his acts show him to be an ally or accomplice of the United States. In Panama he was an instrument to consecrate the U.S. right to intervene in any part of the country whenever the Americans saw fit. Likewise, I am convinced that in Nicaragua part of his actions have been acting as an intermediary for the North Americans in their plans for Central America.

At the nonalined meeting he became a defender of the continental military organizations which have been created and used by the United States. So one does not need to see the specific support of the Canal Zone police to know that Torrijos follows the policy serving U.S. interests.

LUCAS LOPEZ NAMED FRENO BOARD PRESIDENT

PA141607 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 12 Sep 79 p A-4 PA

[From "Los Nombres y Los Hechos" column]

[Text] Carlos Lucas Lopez, a Liberal Party leader belonging to the group led by Guillermo Elias Quijano, has been appointed president of the Board of Directors of the National Opposition Front (FRENO), a movement that includes Panamenism [Panamenist Party] and other political groups that have not yet registered with the electoral tribunal.

GUATEMALA

PRESIDENT LUCAS GARCIA LEAVES FOR MEXICO

PA181841 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1641 GMT 18 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 18 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalan President Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia left today, Tuesday, for Tapachula, Mexico, to meet with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo.

Lucas Garcia and his retinue, made up of several state ministers and presidential secretaries, will arrive in Mexico at 1000 local time.

Although officially the meeting will have an "open agenda," the press here indicated that topics to be broached will be border-related, such as the use of international river waters for generating energy and other regional problems.

A joint communique will be issued at the end of the Lopez Portillo-Lucas Garcia meeting to sum up the main points discussed and, above all, the agreements reached.

NICARAGUA

BORGE DISCUSSES DOMESTIC SITUATION, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

PA182325 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 7 Sep 79 pp 1, 8 No 2 PA

[Text] The victory of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and the Nicaraguan people over the genocidal dictatorship of Anastasio Somoza has established a popular democracy in the country that guarantees the enjoyment of real and not abstract liberties.

The peoples' democracy will become legal in due time with the holding of elections in which Nicaraguans will decide, through a truly free election never before seen in Nicaragua, which political system they want, thus determining their own future.

These were statements by Commander Tomas Borge, interior minister of the Government of National Reconstruction and member of the FSLN Joint National Directorate, at a special news conference with several foreign correspondents, including a representative of the controversial Chilean newspaper El MERCURIO.

The conference lasted approximately 2 hours during which the correspondents and Borge discussed all aspects of the current Nicaraguan situation.

[Question] According to you, Commander Borge, who are the main enemies of the Nicaraguan revolution?

[Answer] The biggest enemy would be the lack of understanding of our process or the use of our unavoidable mistakes to fence in our country politically and economically.

According to Commander Borge, we may not be able to solve all the problems the Nicaraguans have today. However, "we will make all efforts to be efficient. We are listening to advice to this effect. The revolution is trying to surround itself of the best and most competent people."

Commander Borge said that, if possible, the Nicaraguan revolution will maintain normal relations with the governments of the area and the continent. Regarding the regimes questioned by their people, such as the case of Pinochet, and the revolution's moral and ethical code of conduct, [Borge said] that if he wants to break relations "let him do it."

Our relations with the United States are normal and within a framework of equality and mutual respect.

We, Borge emphatically stated, are not commiting ourselves to any foreign power. The revolution and the Nicaraguan revolutionaries bow only to their martyrs.

He also noted that if the United States does not sell weapons to Nicaragua and if the planes stolen by the Somozists are not returned, "we will be forced to buy modern planes wherever we can find them."

We are requesting the return of our planes which are in other countries through legal channels. If our demand is ignored, we would have to consider the refusal as unfriendly.

Domestic Situation

Commander Borge explained, with the honesty of revolutionaries, the hard economic situation and the lack of services being experienced by the Nicaraguans.

However, "we will not accept any help with conditions. Our people are exceptionally hard working and self-sacrificing people. We will not die of hunger and we know how to get the food from the soil," the Sandinist leader stressed.

Expanding on the subject, Commander Borge emphasized: Those who intervene in a country are less guilty than those who let themselves be intervened.

The People Will Decide

With the confidence that he and the other revolutionary leaders get from the people's massive support, Borge referred to the elections announced for the future:

So far the rallies we have held have been limited to Managua. I am sure that if we summon the people to a national rally we would have 600,000 at the Carlos Fonseca Amador Plaza that we will build. I would bet that the people will choose Sandinism.

The Somozists Are Doing Crazy Things

He reported that the revolutionary government has learned that the "Somozists, hoping to make a comeback, are there in a few camps." We will release extensive reports on their adventures in due time, Commander Borge said.

Regarding the Somozists who sought asylum at embassies in Managua, he said that it is the revolution's desire or decision that they leave but go very far away so that our people may build their bright and fruitful future in peace.

COMMANDER NUNEZ DEFENDS ROLE OF SANDINIST MILITIA

PA190155 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 8 Sep 79 pp 1, 9 PA

[Text] We have received the following letter which clears up many things that had not been treated fairly:

Dear companions of BARRICADA and LA PRENSA: A deep concern moves me to write this letter. A very delicate topic has been broached in many articles in the past few days. It involves the role of our brother militiamen after the revolutionary triumph.

Precisely because the military dictatorship of Somoza was overthrown by the revolutionary thrust of the people in arms under the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], I am compelled to fulfill the inescapable duty of every revolutionary to clarify the participating forces in the struggle and to vindicate the vigorous contribution of our heroic and combative Sandinist peoples' militias.

One of the biggest prides of the FSLN and of our people is to have channeled the fighting potential of all the forces against the fierce enemy that sought to destroy them. They have had outstanding forms of organization which, because of their vigor and fighting spirit, have left unforgettable traces in the history of the Nicaraguan revolution. One of these forces is the Sandinist peoples' militias, symbol of the mass participation by all the people in the armed struggle and who staged actions so heroic that they can be understood only when one struggles for a just cause. We, who were in the banguard of the Sandinist forces in the city of Managua, in Masaya, Jinotepe, Diriamba and Granada, were witnesses to the significant displays of courage and daring, combative spirit and revolutionary daring shown by our militiamen. They wrote with blood and sealed with their lives many victories over the enemy, using as their weapon a knife, a Molotov cocktail, contact bomb, pistols and even clubs and sticks. Excelling as fighters, they were the first to go into action and the last to retreat in spite of their rudimentary weapons, with hearts and courage as big as the cause they were defending. There were the ones who, emptyhanded or with pistols or 22 rifles, accompanied the combat units in fierce battles, recovering enemy weapons or keeping the weapons of our fallen fighters from falling into enemy hands.

The Sandinist Peoples' Army [EPS] was joined by many militiamen who displayed vigor, courage, fighting spirit and capacity. Today many militiamen have become squad leaders of our EPS after their performance. In Managua, after the tyrant fled, the Somozist guard toppled and the Sandinist forces entered; militiamen who were in hiding after the tactical withdrawal are the ones who did everything to maintain relative order in the period that preceded the destruction of the Somozist military force. In the houses, in the shadows of the night, in outposts, on the main routes of communication were the heroic militiamen, permanently watchful over the rest of the enemy forces and making every effort to impose order throughout the period of anarchy which, as is natural, follows every revolution that destroys the political and military enemy and replaces it with a new order, a new political regime and a new military instrument which will effectively preserve the peoples' achievements.

But it was in Managua, mostly, following the overthrow of the Somozist guard that many paramilitary delinquents, bums, and former National Guardsmen called themselves Sandinists and ebgan to commit all sorts of wrong acts, distorting the very significant and heroic role, the legacy of comabt accumulated by the Sandinist peoples' militias during the course of the war. This type of element still persists within the militia ranks and must be totally eradicated. In fact, we must not deny that some militiamen may have committed excesses and sooner or later will have to answer before their superiors.

But we would be unfair, devoid of commonsense, if, obviating this realty, we were to allow tons of soil to fall on the Sandinist peoples' militias without explaining exactly, without stressing what we must, without praising in all their dimension, the honorable role played by them.

In the past weeks, while the revolutionary military police is being organized, militia detachments have been the ones who have maintained civil order and who, with the greatest possible energy, have fought paramilitary bands, criminals and stooges, without requesting anything in exchange. To place the militiaman in a bag without any differentiation, instead of stimulating him to better performance, would set them apart and would reduce them to an eternal problem. That is, we do not appreciate the gigantic task these skilled fighters are carrying out anonymously, creating the necessary bases for the revolutionary military police to assume its responsibilities, without harm to the people.

We have been able to confirm how some persons are bothered by and refer despicably to "those militiamen." We have observed how some members of the EPS view them as inferior. And in these circumstances, we try to be energetic and just to orient the people on what the armed forces of the people are today. It would be a great injustice not to stress the valuable contribution and the lofty fighting qualities of our brother militiamen in the 53 days of intense fighting and in the most complex and difficult moments of the revolutionary struggle.

The former opinion is shared by my Sandinist brothers Joaquin Cuadra Lacayo, William Ramirez, Oswaldo Lacayo, Monica Baltodano, Raul Venerio and many newsman, including Comrade Pablo Emilio Barreto, who viewed with surprise and admiration the tired militia units, at the limit of their strength, but always firm, wielding their weapons to the end and fulfilling their revolutionary duty. Anything could happen in the areas where the militiamen were except that a Somozist beast should escape its hands.

That is why I am writing this letter--to place the Sandinist peoples' militias in their proper setting, rescuing them from any injustice to which they may be submitted. I am sure this opinion will be well greeted by my Sandinist brothers, because, like me, they know perfectly well that the best quality of a revolutionary is to be humble and to recognize any errors they may be making.

Receive my most revolutionary salute. Always fraternal in the struggle. Free fatherland or death. Commander Carlos Nunez T., Joint National Directorate.

LABOR MINISTER OUTLINES POSITION ON STRIKES

PA180446 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Sep 79 PA

[From "Atabal Sandinista" feature]

[Text] At the first Central American (Silvio Ferrugido) Labor Union conference which began this morning at the Bilido Hotel in Altagracia, our friend, the minister of labor, Virgilio Godoy, addressed the conference as a special guest. He covered a wide range of topics regarding labor freedom, rights of workers and organizations pursuant to International Labor Organization [ILO] conventions and the program offered by the front [presumably the Sandinist National Liberation Front] and the junta of Government of National Reconstruction.

This conference is being promoted by the Nicaraguan Labor Union [Central de Trabajadores de Nicaragua--CTN] and is being attended by representatives of several countries, such as Costa Rica, Panama, Venezuela, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, and Argentina, which is represented by the secretary of the Latin American Workers Central [CLA]. In addition, there are newsmen from various countries covering the event.

The conference will last for 5 days, during which several speakers representing our government, the CLAT and the Nicaraguan church will be heard.

In his address, the labor minister said that there is complete labor freedom in our country and that the ministry is already working on new labor legislation which will be discussed with the workers before it is implemented.

Comrade Godoy also said that the Labor Ministry will expand Convention 87 between Nicaragua and the ILO which dates back 12 years.

In closing, the Labor Ministry answered questions regarding the political viewpoint of the ministry regarding the right to strike. He said that this right would be limited. However, it is better for us to hear one of the answers given by the labor minister:

[Godoy--begin recording] To begin with, the right to strike will be limited. That is why I said on one occasion that the state is not a patron similar to private ent rprise. Nor does the state have any appetite to take over, to pocket the revenues of others.

On the other hand, the very nature of public office makes it improbable that the government workers will think of striking. This does not mean that it is impossible. It is a mechanism for complaint. Imagine what would happen if there should be a strike aimed at forcing the junta of Government of National Reconstruction to resign. It would not be tolerated.

Obviously, there must be avenues for the expression of the demands, the claims, the complaints, the concerns, including strikes. The strike is simply a means of expression to achieve an objective. But strikes easily become--and we already have lengthy experience in this--a means of political action. This would hardly be admissible when the state is the employer. [end recording]

INRA DENIES POLICY OF EXPROPRIATION OF SMALL ESTATES

PA181543 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Sep 79 PA

[From "Atabal Sandinista" feature]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute [INRA] will definitely not take actions affecting small producers. Expropriations being carried out by the INRA are carefully in line with Decree No 3 of the junta of government, which affects only Somozists.

This information is of great importance because agitators have emerged who are encouraging our comrade peasants to take over the lots of small producers in an attempt to provoke conflicts.

The policy of INRA is explained below by our comrade, Jorge Fogel, INRA official for the northern departments. Here are his statements:

[Fogel--begin recording] [Question] This is a problem which runs contrary to Nicaragua's revolutionary process. Many peasants, small producers and small estate owners are concerned to some extent because persons identifying themselves as members of the Sandinist Front, but not belonging to that organization, have told them their farms and their cattle are going to be expropriated. What measures are you going to take regarding those groups?

[Answer] Essentially, it seems that there is a provocative effort, obviously counter-revolutionary, seeking to sow unrest among small producers. On the contrary, the small producer is one of the most important targets of interest for agrarian reform and in this revolution we have said so clearly. Our comrade minister explained first in Matagalpa that the main objective of his action regarding the administrative problem of estates is to resolve the problem of the small producers, who have been beaten by the economic situation in Nicaragua, beaten by Somozist repression, that is, repression which very infrequently touched largescale producers. It has been directed against small producers.

Now the small producers had great problems regarding supplies, marketing--problems of all kinds. They were the classic victim of usurers.

Moreover, we have carried out a study in which it was found that in a small estate, of some 20 or 30 manzanas, the average life of such a farm was some 18 to 20 years. What was the reason for this? In those 18 to 20 years, they necessarily lost the farm, and that farm, because of some debt, some family problem, or problem of inheritance, would disappear and would be incorporated into a large estate. The relatives or the descendants of that small producer would become members of a salaried rural class. This is a historic issue which we have been observing for some time. We have carried out studies on this problem and it has been a point of concern with the revolution--the problem of the small producers.

Then, if there are groups of persons who are threatening small producers in the name of the Sandinist Front, it is precisely because they know that the small producers are going to receive a benefit and a guarantee [as heard] they will continue to be small producers and are not going to disappear as they have historically. Then, these groups are apparently making it appear as though there is chaos in this area, that there is anxiety and discontent, which from every viewpoint is counterrevolutionary and has no basis, no justification.

Concluding, there is another problem in rural areas. It is that there are groups identifying with these sectors that are putting the small producers at odds with the revolution. They are also inciting peasants without land to intervene in estates that are unaffected by Decree No 3, that is, private estates in which we have no reason to intervene and, in the name of the Sandinist Front, these groups are lying to those people and with something that identifies them. [as heard] For example, they invite people to enter the estates and divide them up. This clearly violates INRA policy. INRA does not parcel land. It promotes production cooperatives on lands that have been incorporated. These people do this because it is easier, with the individualism which the small producer has developed, to revive the situation and provoke a conflict with the large landowners who are not going to be affected by agrarian reform. And they are creating an uncomfortable situation because we must intervene in this case, we must intervene to resolve the problem of these "small estate owners," so to speak, who have been pushed to invade the land in a way that is not in line, that is, not the policy of INRA, because as everyone knows, the INRA knows what has happened in Leon, what has happened in many places. It is production cooperatives that are being organized and not small parcels. These people are promoting small parcels because it is an easy method [passage indistinct].

GOVERNMENT RELEASES FOREIGN CURRENCY INTO ECONOMY

PA190353 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 12 Sep 79 p 8 PA

[Text] The Nicaraguan revolutionary government, advancing another step toward the country's economic recovery, will release some $8-10 million to satisfy the demand for foreign currency. However, this currency will be available according to a priority system, Central Bank President Arturo Cruz has announced.

The revolutionary government has ended the old Somozist system of selling foreign currency on a first-come, first-serve basis. The system is also based on the bankrupt situation in which Somozism submerged our economy.

The sale of foreign currency will give priority to the following imports: fertilizers, spare parts for agricultural and industrial machinery, petroleum, tires, agricultural raw materials which have not been included in the plan, industrial raw materials, including packaging material, capital goods and payment to insurers abroad.

The problem of dollars sent to students abroad will be solved next week by the Central Bank Council. Noel Rivas, assistant to the Central Bank president, said the bank will not prohibit imports because any businessman or industrialist who has his own dollars can use them for purchases abroad.

Items not included in this priority system can also be imported from the Central American area by means of cordoba certificates issued by the Central American Chamber of Compensation.

The Central Bank has accumulated requests for up to 50 million cordobas, of which 20 million are for the financial and private system to pay for reserves that have fallen due.

The Central Bank has also agreed that not only dollar-generating industries can purchase raw materials but also the others.

Appeal to the Special OPEC Fund

Comrade Arturo Cruz said the government is taking this step because of the huge foreign debt, the deterioration of our monetary reserves and the titanic effort required by national reconstruction.

The situation is far from positive or optimistic, the Central Bank president said, but thanks to the small amount of aid we have received, the support of our balance of payments and the great effort to control imports, we have a 70-million-cordoba reserve. The government, he said, hopes to obtain some $40 million to reinforce this. We shall appeal specifically to the OPEC Special Fund and request a $6-million loan to reinforce our balance of payments.

Rivas said those who have foreign currency requests pending with the Central Bank must fulfill the following requirements:

An Industry and Commerce Ministry certification that the concern is still operating in Nicaragua.

A general Customs Directorate certificate stating that the merchandise to be bought in dollars is still in good condition. Once these two conditions are met, the Central Bank will take at the most some 3 days to issue the dollars.

It is a matter of making the best use of our foreign currency reserves, he said. He also announced that with the next receipt of foreign currency, plus the aid received for our balance of payments and our monetary reserve, the revolutionary government will make $250 million available to the national economy at the end of this year.

Cruz and Rivas noted a rumor to the effect that more currency would be voided, as happened with the 500 and 1,000 cordoba notes. They said this would not happen again and that it had been done to foil the Somozist thieves who had looted the national treasury.

No more cordoba denominations will be left without value, he said.

NO RESTRICTIONS AT PENAS BLANCAS BORDER POST

PA181315 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 18 Sep 79 PA

[Text] There are no restrictions at the Penas Blancas border post on the departure or entry of persons. It is only required that persons have their papers in order and that they not try to use their influence to break laws, as was the practice under the corrupt Somozist government.

INTERNATIONAL AID TO COUNTRY NOTED

PA181547 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 18 Sep 79 PA

[Alejandro Bermudez Alegria report]

[Excerpt] International economic aid, although not nearly what we need, has shown that we have friends in the world. Aid has come from the GDR, Spain, Cuba, Costa Rica, Venezuela, the FRG and also the IDB, which only 2 days ago signed important loan agreements without setting conditions for the Nicaraguan Government. A very important characteristic of these loans is that they set no conditions. Neither our people nor our government nor our organizations have agreed to conditions in order to receive loans.

LEON RADIO STATION STILL HELD BY 'INSURGENTS'

PA181909 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 13 Sep 79 p 4 PA

[Excerpts] Radio station Radio Ondas Populares from Leon has not been back on the air because its equipment has not been returned since being taken over by insurgents in June, station representatives told LA PRENSA.

They said the station was neither confiscated nor intervened [intervenida] legally and that they have submitted all necessary papers to show that the station was started "through the honest effort and work" of its owner, Miguel Angel Solis Gutierrez.

Before it was taken over by insurgents, Solis Gutierrez, son, Miguel Angel Solis Pacheco, was running the station. Soliz Gutierrez has since left for the United States, where he is now employed.

After taking over the station on 14 June, insurgents named it Radio Venceremos, which was instrumental in the liberation war.

After the revolutionary victory, a station representative tried to get all the equipment back, but he was prevented from doing so.

Thus, the representatives said, the radio and television officer was briefed on the matter. He asked that the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction be informed in writing. That was also done but "so far there has been no reply."

Shortly after the claim was filed, the station representatives said, a group of militiamen showed up at the old Ondas Populares studios with a military order signed by Commander "Emilio" to confiscate even the record collection.

Station representatives tried to block the measure and asked for an order from the attorney general's office, but he was told that this was not necessary.

The representatives also reported that station owner Solis Gutierrez has apparently been accused of being pro-Somoza by parties interested in hurting him, but "they have not been able to prove anything."

In conclusion, they noted that they have been to all offices demanding justice, but so far "all doors have been closed to their demands."

The family used to live on what the station produced and now they have been jobless for 3 months, so it is urgent that justice be done.

LOCAL RIVAS GOVERNMENT BOARD INAUGURATED

PA180450 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 13 Sep 79 P-5 PA

[Excerpts] Rivas--The members of the local board of the Government of National Reconstruction were formally confirmed in Rivas and presented to a crowded rally held before the parish church at noon today. The board members are as follows:

Miriam Villamueva, for education; Wilfredo Lopez Palma, for agriculture; Alfonso Cerda, for labor; Maria Eugenia Gallegos, for cattle industry; and Modesto Ibarra, for health.

Following vibrant speeches filled with revolutionary fervor given by Tomas Borge and Eden Pastora, Vileta Chamorro swore in the local rivas board amid the applause and cheering from the masses witnessing the ceremonies.

PRISON OFFICIAL DISCUSSES INMATES' SITUATION

PA182159 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Sep 79 PA

[Abel Calero interview from Modelo Prison with Deputy Warden Rodolfo Romero Gomez--date not given; presumably recorded]

[Excerpts] [Calero] Here is an interview with Comrade Rodolfo Romero Gomez who will discuss the prison status and investigation procedures being used to deal with the pro-Somoza people who punished us before and are now receiving just and humanitarian treatment very different from what they applied under dictator Somoza. Here is what he had to say about the situation in the Modelo Prison: [Romero Gomez--begin recording] Well, the facilities are the same. They have not changed. The Modelo Prison is still not a model. They are the same facilities left by the Somoza regime. The prison is supposed to house 700 inmates but we have been forced to house about 1,800 inmates there due to the emergency situation after the war.

However, we can say that the care and continual surveillance have changed. It is completely different from that used under Somoza. Under the Somoza regime, prison inmates had to stay in their cells. Now, as you can see, they walk around in the courtyard, even in the corridors.

[Question] How do we handle the interrogation of these pro-Somoza people during their investigations?

[Answer] Well, that is where Sandinist humanitarianism is most noticeable. All we do is present the prison inmates, their personal data, their fingerprints and, in sum, just book them. During the interrogation, inmates can say whatever they want, what they feel like without pressure or coercion. They speak and answer questions. That is all. We have eliminated the despicable Somoza regime's use of psychological and physical pressure, to the point of death during interrogation, because they violate human rights. We are also complying with guidelines by the Joint National Directorate and the Interior Ministry in this sense. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCES PERU WILL REESTABLISH RELATIONS

PA182240 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 8 Sep 79 p 9 PA

[Text] The head of the Foreign Ministry Public Relations Office has reported that Peru has decided to reestablish diplomatic relations with our country. Peru had broken relations with the overthrown genocidal regime of Anastasio Somoza Debayle.

Armando Lecaros de Cossio, charge d'affaires ad interim to the Government of National Reconstruction, has been appointed ambassador until the new one arrives.

The Foreign Ministry also reported that, following negotiations with the Colombian Government, Nicaragua will get back the two coastguard ships taken by members of the former genocidal Somozist guard who fled to San Andres Island in them.

EDUCATION MINISTER, TEACHERS TO CUBA 23 SEP

PA181309 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 18 Sep 79 PA

[Text] The Cuban Ministry of Education has issued an invitation to Nicaraguan education representatives. At the invitation of the Cuban Ministry of Education, Comrade Minister of Education Dr Carlos Tunnerman Bernheim, rector of the national university, Comrade Mariano Fiallos Oyanguren, and members of the National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers, Professors Bruno Bayardo, Emilio Caldera and Rolando Mendieta, will leave for Havana on Sunday, 23 September.

The purpose of the invitation is to establish greater contact in the field of education, make comparisons and take from Cuban education whatever is profitable to Nicaragua. The experience of Cuban teachers will be taken into consideration by our delegation.

During their visit to Cuba, they will visit the Isle of Youth to greet the 600 Nicaraguan comrades who recently left for that country where they began their studies at the expense of the Cuban Government. The Nicaraguan delegation will remain in the land of Marti for 1 week.

SRV'S PHAM VAN DONG RETURNS, MEETS WITH FIDEL

FL181121 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 18 Sep 79 FL

[Text] Our commander in chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Council of State and Government, has received Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong on his return from a tour to Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and Jamaica. Comrade Pham Van Dong is paying a friendly visit to Cuba at the head of a delegation from that fraternal country of Southeast Asia.

Tours Textile Mill

FL182319 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Sep 79 FL

[Text] Comrade Pham Van Dong, premier of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], only minutes ago toured the installations of the Ariguanabo textile mill in Bauta municipality, Havana Province, which, as the people know, still is surrounded by the waters which flooded its areas when Hurricane Frederic passed over our territory.

In talks with mill workers and management, Pham Van Dong learned the effort being made there night and day to overcome the damage done to the mill by the hurricane; he was accompanied on the tour by Comrade Flavio Bravo Pardo, member of the party Central Committee and vice president of the Council of Ministers, and Melba Hernandez, Cuban ambassador to the SRV.

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

FL190037 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Sep 79 FL

[Text] Comrade Pham Van Dong, premier of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, has laid a floral wreath at the monument that perpetuates the memory of our national hero Jose Marti at Plaza de La Revolucion in Havana. Comrade Pham Van Dong was accompanied by Council of Ministers Vice President Flavio Bravo Pardo and Cuban ambassador to Vietnam Melba Hernandez.

The Vietnamese premier and his delegation are making a friendly visit to our country. The delegation, led by Pham Van Dong, had participated in the sixth nonalined countries summit. They now have returned to Cuba following a visit to Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and Jamaica.

DPRK PREMIER YI CHONG-OK ARRIVES IN CAMAGUEY

FL181541 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1403 GMT 18 Sep 79 FL

[Text] Yi Chong-ok, premier of the DPRK who headed the delegation from his country to the [nonalined] sixth summit, arrived in the capital of Camaguey a few hours ago. On his arrival in the city of Camaguey, the DPRK leader and the delegation accompanying him were received by Lazaro Vazquez Garcia, second secretary of the PCC Provincial Party. Others at the reception were Juan Antonio Bravo, president of people's government, Camaguey Provincial Assembly, and Gustavo Betancourt, and Danilo Corchado, all members of the PCC Provincial Bureau.

Earlier, the Korean delegation to the nonalined countries sixth summit visited various places of interest in Havana City and around noon yesterday they toured the capital of Villa Clara Province. [Santa Clara].

Premier's Departure

FL190136 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0125 GMT 19 Sep 79 FL

[Text] DPRK Premier Yi Chong-ok and his delegation today left Camaguey for the Asian nation. Shortly before taking the IL-62 airliner, the DPRK premier visited the installations of the hydroponics center located in the (northwestern) zone of the city of Camaguey. During his visit to that center, he was briefed by provincial Agriculture Ministry officials on the hydroponic cultivation method, its peculiarities and facilities.

The DPRK premier arrived in our country early this month to participate in the sixth summit conference of nonalined countries heads of state and government.

CULTURE MINISTER VISITS CAMAGUEY VOCATIONAL ARTS SCHOOL

FL182018 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2004 GMT 18 Sep 79 FL

[Text] Armando Hart Davalos, member of the party Politburo and minister of culture, has visited the installations of the vocational arts school in Camaguey which recently began its academic school year. The minister of culture was interested in the school's construction characteristics, teaching staff and registration which presently numbers 205 students in the specialities of music, ballet and painting.

Hart Davalos congratulated Camaguey for being the country's first territory to conclude the first phase of building such a school that consists of classrooms, dormitories and a kitchen-dining hall. The specialized classrooms will be completed in the next school year. The students at Camaguey's vocational arts school will complete the primary level and once they complete it they can enter the middle level.

4,100 TEACHERS WILLING TO TEACH IN NICARAGUA

PA141934 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Over 4,100 primary school teachers of the Cuban province of Villa Clara have voiced their willingness to go to Nicaragua as part of the contingent of Cuban teachers who will serve in that sister nation of Central America.

Within a few days, the selection process will be completed for the 175 primary school teachers who, representing the Cuban province of Villa Clara, will leave for Havana and from there go to the land of Sandino.

GRENADA

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH ETHIOPIA

FL181906 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1824 GMT 18 Sep 79 FL

[Text] The governments of socialist Ethiopia and the Caribbean island of Grenada have established diplomatic relations at the embassy level, it has been officially announced in Addis Ababa.

A joint communique released by the Ethiopian Foreign Ministry points out that the basic objectives of their bilateral ties include strengthening relations in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter and nonalined countries movement.

It was recently announced that the Government of Grenada had established diplomatic relations with the governments of the Soviet Union and Zambia. The revolutionary government of the Caribbean island of Grenada headed by Prime Minister Maurice Bishop assumed power on 13 March last after the overthrow of the Eric Gairy dictatorship.

JAMAICA

MANLEY TIES ELECTORAL REFORM TO OTHER REFORMS

FL151745 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 10 Sep 79 pp 1, 15 FL

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Michael Manley said yesterday that there would be no electoral reform without constitutional and property reform. All three areas of reform must be decided as one package, Mr. Manley told hundreds of cheering supporters at his East Central Kingston constituency conference at the Vauxhall School, Windward Road, Kingston.

"If you want to vote no for property reform then you will have the privilege of voting no for electoral reform as well", Mr. Manley said.

Agreement

He said already the government and the opposition have reached agreement on electoral as well as constitutional reform involving the creation of a republic, but, property reform, which involved legislation for the acquiring of unused and under-used property would have to be teamed with the two.

Mr. Manley said that the opposition would not be allowed to vote yes for electoral and constitutional reform without voting yes to property reform as well.

Mr. Manley arrived home 7:15 a.m. yesterday morning from Cuba after attending the nonaligned conference in Havana. The prime minister told his constituency conference that the foundation of Jamaica's economic pressures was the oil pricing.

"The country is under serious economic pressure," he said. "This country, like any other little country in the world, is pressured by massive oil prices."

"We are going to have to find an answer to the pressure of oil prices on little countries like Jamaica".

He said that he was successful in getting the other nonaligned countries to recognise and admit that there had to be an answer to the oil pricing pressures. It was the first time he said that an international gathering had recognised and admitted oil pricing as a major source of pressure on small countries.

Mr. Manley said that there would be those who would ask how come he had not brought back any money from Havana. "I didn't go to Havana to beg money, I went to find justice for mankind and justice in the relations between my country and other countries," he said. He said that for every one person in Jamaica who spoke of the island with contempt, there were 10 million abroad who thought highly of Jamaica. He said that the reason for this respect was the fact that "all of the Third World knows that Jamaican leadership works and works for the betterment of all mankind. We don't go there to drink champagne and have a good time. We go there to work for the betterment of Jamaica and the Third World."

Returning to the local scene, Mr. Manley said political education was the basis on which the People's National Party's campaign for the next general elections would be built. He said that the party's conference next week would aim at setting the pace for shaping the party's fighting spirit for the challenge of the next election.

"We are going to break the ten-year cycle", he said, "because we are going to win a third election, because we are going to build democratic socialism". He criticised the "right wing of the Jamaican society" for getting excited about his "simple, obvious, honest remark" on the monarchy and the oath of office, while dis-regarding that half of the world was in dire crisis. "This is the depth to which the right wing of the Jamaican society has descended and obviously will remain," he said.

Another speaker at the conference, Mr. P. J. Patterson, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, said that the only force within Jamaica who could defeat the PNP was the party itself, by internal bickering. He said that the party must unite to fight the elections or it would not succeed. He called for discipline and unity and said that the country could not allow "fascists" to come to power and dismantle the progress already achieved.

MANLEY CALLS NONALINED SUMMIT 'UNQUESTIONABLE SUCCESS'

FL111159 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1114 GMT 11 Sep 79 FL

[Text] In Kingston, Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley has affirmed that the recently concluded sixth summit of nonalined countries was an unquestionable success. The chief of the Jamaican Government noted that the more important achievements of the Havana meeting had been the consensus attained on Kampuchean representation and Egypt's condemnation for signing the separate peace treaty with Israel.

PNP SUPPORTS MANLEY'S NONALINED SUMMIT STATEMENTS

FL141456 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 14 Sep 79 FL

[Text] Kingston--The annual conference of the ruling People's National Party [PNP] has expressed total support for Prime Minister Michael Manley's statements during the nonalined countries sixth summit conference which recently ended in Havana.

The approximately 1,500 delegates attending the inaugural session of the conference unanimously approved a proposal in that regard made by the PNP youth and women's organizations. The approved resolution emphasizes that Manley's speech at the sixth summit contains the anti-imperialist and nonalinement principles of Jamaican foreign policy.

The conference also condemned the imperialist maneuvers against Jamaica and urged the government to continue its firm and independent foreign policy. We are not in anyone's backyard and we do not sell out, concludes the resolution in reference to Jamaica's position concerning the United States.

Prime Minister Michael Manley expressed his solidarity with the Cuban Government and people in the face of the damage caused by Hurricane Frederic. Manley expressed this solidarity in a brief speech at the inaugural session of the 41st annual conference of the ruling PNP.

OPPOSITION LEADER SEAGA REPORTEDLY ILL

FL171237 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 17 Sep 79 FL

[Text] JBC [Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation] news understands that opposition leader Edward Seaga has not been well for several weeks now and has had to seek medical attention overseas on two occasions. The nature of his illness has not been ascertained by JBC news, but it is understood that it has resulted in a significant loss of weight. Sources close to the JLP [Jamaica Labor Party] confirmed statements that Seaga has not been well although he has been carrying [words indistinct] since his return from abroad nearly 2-weeks ago. Mr Seaga went on leave a month ago and at that time official party sources said he was vacationing with his family in Britain and the United States.

LABOR PARTY SETS 1980 AS 'CAMPAIGN YEAR'

FL181751 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 18 Sep 79 FL

[Excerpt] The opposition Jamaica Labor Party says 1980 has been declared as campaign year and it has set November as the deadline for the selection of parliamentary and local government election candidates for the party.

This was announced by the leader of the party, Mr Edward Seaga, last weekend. He was addressing parliamentary and parish council candidates as well as representatives of the party's management team. Mr Seaga said that this year was organization year and had met with relative success so far.

PSOJ SAYS GOVERNMENT NOT HELPING NATION'S ECONOMY

FL181514 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1430 GMT 18 Sep 79 FL

[Text] The Private Sector Organization of Jamaica [PSOJ] has claimed that government was not according full priority to correcting the deteriorating state of the nation's economy. In a statement yesterday, 17 September, the PSOJ cited as one such example the prime minister's recent address to the sixth summit of nonalined nations in Havana, Cuba. According to the organization, Mr Manley's address had taken the country into new foreign policy directions and was clearly anti-American. The PSOJ declared that at this time Jamaica's interests could have been better served by seeking further financial assistance, investments and an even greater flow of tourists from North America instead of dealing with foreign policy areas, which it said were of little practical significance to our people.

CUBA'S BALAGUER, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN KINGSTON

FL130103 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 Sep 79 FL

[Text] Jose Ramon Balaguer, member of the PCC Central Committee, arrived today in Jamaica at the head of a delegation which has been invited to the annual conference of the ruling People's National Party [PNP] which began today, 12 September. The Cuban leader, who is also first secretary of the PCC in Santiago de Cuba, was received at the Kingston Airport by Anthony Spaulding and (Douglas Johnson), vice president and vice coordinator of the Jamaican PNP, respectively.

Speaks at PNP Conference

FL151215 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Sep 79 FL

[Text] In a speech made at the 41st annual conference of the ruling People's National Party of Jamaica, Jose Ramon Balaguer, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, said that friendship between the two peoples is indestructible. He stressed the fraternal ties that bind the two peoples and expressed admiration, respect for Prime Minister Michael Manley and congratulated him for his courageous, clear and firm speech at the nonalined countries sixth summit. Balaguer said the speech showed the deep honesty that characterizes the Jamaican leader.

In his speech, Balaguer referred to the increasingly deeper crisis of the capitalist system, while socialism is consolidating and gaining new strength in the struggle of national liberation movements.

PLO TRYING TO ESTABLISH PERMANENT MISSION

FL151740 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 10 Sep 79 p 2 FL

[Text] Approaches to the Jamaican Government for the establishment in Kingston of a permanent mission of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation in order to make Jamaicans more aware of the "history and struggle of the Palestinians and their just cause," have again been made by the PLO.

On this occasion, the approaches have been made by a two-man delegation, headed by Father Abrahim Ayad, a member of the Palestinian National Council and adviser to PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat on Latin American and church affairs. The other member of the delegation is Mr. Melham Gandour of the Foreign Relations Office of the PLO stationed in Beirut, Lebanon.

The delegation, which arrived last Monday night and left on Thursday, called on the permanent secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Don Brice, with whom they held discussions and conveyed their organisation's desire to improve relations between itself and the government and people of Jamaica.

Father Ayad said at press conference on Wednesday evening that, while his delegation was visiting the island at a time when Prime Minister Michael Manley was attending the non-aligned summit in Havana, by prior arrangement, the PLO leader, Mn Yasir Arafat, would be calling on him in Havana.

Letter to PM

Before coming to Jamaica, the delegation had advanced a letter from the PLO leader to Prime Minister Manley through the office of the Jamaican consul-general in Panama.

Stating that the delegation had been assured by the permanent secretary that the PLO's request was "under review", Father Ayad said that already, the PLO had representatives with status akin to that of an ambassador in Cuba, Mexico, Peru and Brazil. If its application to establish ties with Jamaica meets with government approval, it would establish similar links with Jamaica.

"We aim to be mostly informative, to explain our cause and what we stand for", said Father Ayad, who added that one of the weaknesses in the Arab cause was lack of information, especially in the Caribbean and Latin America. He said many people in this area did not understand what was happening in Palestine.

ST LUCIA

UN MEMBERSHIP FORMALLY ATTAINED 18 SEPTEMBER

FL181222 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 18 Sep 79 FL

[Text] St Lucia is to be installed as the 151st member of the United Nations today, 18 September. St Lucia will join other Caribbean countries which are already members of the United Nations. The island is to be represented at the United Nations by Deputy Prime Minister George Odlum, who is leading a 5-member government team. An official statement in St Lucia said after the formal admission to the UN Mr Odlum will address the General Assembly and later [words indistinct] St Lucia's [word indistinct] to admission. That Caribbean island attained full independence last February and is already a member of the Commonwealth and the Organization of American States.